

# GRAUSTARK

#48

"Fall 1911"

1964A

1965A

"Fall 1902"

14 March 1965

## OTTOMAN EMPIRE WINS WAR!

ENGLAND: F Ska-Ion.

FRANCE: A Norway S A Swe; A Swe S A Norway; F Bel S A Swe; F Norw. Sea S A Norway; F North Sea-Den; A Mun holds; A Kie, A Ruh, & A Bur S A Mun; A Tus-Rom; A Pic-Ven; F Wes-Tyr; F Lyo S F Wes-Tyr; F Mid-Wes.

ITALY: No moves received.

TURKEY: F Tyr-Rom; F Nap S F Tyr-Rom; F Ion S F Nap; F Tuk-Wes; A Tyr-Ven; A Tri S A Tyr-Ven; F Adr S A Tyr-Ven; A HBoh-Tyr; A Ber holds; A Sil & A Fru S A Ber; A War-Liv; A Fin S ENGLISH F Ska-Swe; A St.P-Norway; A Syr-Arm; F East-Keg.

Underlined moves are not possible. The Italian army in Rome is dislodged and, since no Italian moves were received, annihilated. The High Combatant Powers now control the following supply centers:

FRANCE: Belgium, Brest, Denmark, Edinburgh, Holland, Kiel, Liverpool, London, Marseilles, Munich, Norway, Paris, Portugal, Spain, Sweden. (15)

TURKEY: Ankara, Berlin, Budapest, Bulgaria, Constantinople, Greece, Moscow, Naples, Rumania, Rome, St. Petersburg, Serbia, Sevastopol, Smyrna, Trieste, Tanis, Venice, Vienna, Warsaw. (19)

England and Italy have lost their remaining supply centers, and must remove all units from the board. France may establish one new unit, and Turkey may establish three. Since Turkey now has an absolute majority of all forces on the board, James MacKenzie is hereby declared the winner of postal Diplomacy game 1964A.

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## THREE POWERS PARTITION AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN BALKAN EMPIRE

ENGLAND: A Norway-St.P; F Bar S A Norw.-St.P; F Den-Swe; F North Sea-Ska; F Norwegian Sea-Norway.

FRANCE: A Pic-Bel; F Lyo-Wes; F Mid S F Lyo-Wes; A Bur-Mar; A Spa S A Bur-Mar;

GERMANY: F Kie-Bal; A Bel holds; A Ruh S A Bel; A Mun-Boh; A Sil-War.

ITALY: F Wes-Spa; A Pic holds; A Tri-Alb; F Adr S A Tri-Alb; F Ion-Gre.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: No moves received.

RUSSIA: A Rum-Ser; A Bud S A Rum-Ser; F Bla-Rum; A Mos-St.P; A Fin S A Mos-St.P; F Swe-Den.

TURKEY: A Bul-Gre; A Con-Bul; F Keg S A Bul-Gre; F Smy-Eas.

Underlined moves are not possible. The Italian fleet in the Western Mediterranean has been ordered, conditionally, to retreat to North Africa. The Austro-Hungarian army in Serbia and fleet in Albania are dislodged and, since no orders were received, annihilated.

The High Combatant Powers now control the following supply centers:

ENGLAND: Denmark, Edinburgh, Liverpool, London, Norway. (5)

FRANCE: Brest, Marseilles, Paris, Portugal, Spain. (5)

GERMANY: Belgium, Berlin, Holland, Kiel, Munich, Warsaw. (6)

ITALY: Naples, Rome, Trieste, Tunis, Venice. (5)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: Vienna. (1)

RUSSIA: Budapest, Moscow, Rumania, St. Petersburg, Serbia, Sevastopol, Sweden. (7)

TURKEY: Ankara, Bulgaria, Constantinople, Greece, Smyrna. (5)

Germany, Russia, and Turkey may

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## 1964A (continued from p. 1)

This game has been the longest postal Diplomacy game yet completed, though it will eventually be exceeded in length by 1963B (see RÚRITANIA), which is now into the Winter of 1911 with no decision. The first moves of 1964A were published in GRAUSTARK #16, 8 January 1964. The first player to be eliminated was Fred Lerner as Austria-Hungary, in the fall of 1963. At the same time, James Goldman resigned rule of England to the Youngstown University Diplomacy Club, whose moves were submitted by John Koning. The second player to go was Stu Keshner as Germany, who ceased play and was eliminated in the spring of 1905. In the fall of 1907, Dick Schultz's Russians at last capitulated, and at the same time John Smythe took over England from John Koning. By this time the game had been reduced to a duel between Derek Nelson as France and James MacKenzie as Turkey, with Bill Christian's Italians serving as French auxiliaries. The last forces of England and Italy were eliminated from play in the fall of 1911, leaving MacKenzie the victor.

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The victorious Turks have announced the following peace terms for Europe:

CONSTANTINOPLE (May 27, 1911): Word is presently being circulated throughout the camps of the eleven brigades that the defeat of France will allow for all Turkish forces to return to their homeland, to be back with their families and loved ones. The demise of France, when only two years ago it looked as if the French aggression that started the war would go uncontrolled until it had consumed all of Europe, and the victory of Turkey, who did not become involved in the war until her assistance was requested by the peaceful, freedom-loving nations of Europe, has caused a sensation among the military observers of the generation. How, they ask, could such a small and backward country overcome so great a nation as France? The answer is simple. The Turkish people have faith - faith to move a mountain, faith to bury a Frog army.

Now the question arises: What will Turkey do with the Europe she now controls? The boundary of Belgium will be extended to a line following the Seine, the Oise, the Aisne, the Canal des Ardennes and Sedan to Florenville. The border of Luxembourg shall be extended to follow the new Belgian border as far as the Vesle River, then along the Vesle to Reims, due south to the Marne, along the Marne to Langres, and then due east to the Rhine, then along the old German-French border back to old Luxembourg.

Spain will be extended to the Loire, along the Loire to Fours, due east to the Rhone and south along the Rhone to the Gulf du Lion. That part of France south and east of the Rhone shall become part of Italy except for the province of Nice, which shall be added to Monaco. Paris shall become a Free City and shall encompass the area known as Seine et Oise. The remainder of France shall be called Gaullestone and be an English protectorate.

The rest of Europe shall remain the same. Turkey will withdraw her forces and claim no new land.

## 1965A (continued from p. 1)

each establish one new unit. Only one of these powers has yet to do so. The deadline for these Winter 1902 establishments is SATURDAY 20 MARCH 1965. The deadline for Spring 1903 moves is SATURDAY 3 APRIL 1965.

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This is  
O At  
P Great  
E Intervals  
R This  
A Appears  
T To  
I Inflame  
O Optic  
N Nerves